Amusements.

AERIAL GARDENS - 8:30 - Lifting the Lid and The Whole Damm Family.

BRIGHTON BEACH PARK-3-5-7:30-9-Boer War.

CONEY BLAND — Dreamland — Luna Park — Bostock's EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax. HAMMENSTEIN'S PARADISE ROOF GARDENS—8:15— HERALD SQUARE THEATRE-2:15-8:15-The Rollick-

Index to	A	dvertisements.		
Page.Col.		Page.Col.		
Automobiles 4 Amusements 8	8	Marriages & Deaths. 7	5-6	
Auction Sales 9		Meetings 8	6	
Bankers & Brokers12	1	Ocean Steamers18	5-6	
Board & Rooms 9	4	Proposals 8	6	
B'ke & Publications. 8	5	Railroads	5-6	
Business Notices 6	1	Real Estate14	6	
Carpet Cleaning 9	- 4	Real Estate Wanted 14	- 6	
Stations14	- 6	Religious Notices 9	- 8	
3ty Hotels14	6	School Agencies11	D	
City Prop. to Let 14	- 6	Special Notices 7		
Dividend Notices12	_ 1	Steamboats18		
Dom. Sitz. Wanted 9	6-7	Surrogate's Notices 11		
imp'ment Agencies. 9		Storage Notices 9		
decursions13	20	Summer Resorts13 The Turf 8	-	
Duropean Advts10	2-3	Tribune Sub'n Rates. 7		
Poreign Resorts10 Pinancial Meetings12	3	Trust Companies12	- 1	
inancial12	1	Typewriting 9	5	
fur. Rooms to Let., 9	4	Unfurnished Apart-		
Help Wanted 9	- 5	ments to Let14	6	
nstruction11	15	Work Wanted 9	5-6	
www Schools11	5			

Business Notices.

GOING UP. The Thermometer these days i steadily creeping up.

Bo is the gain in Advertising Space in the New-York Dally and Sunday Tribune.

During the first half year of 1905 THE NEW-YORK DAILY AND SUNDAY TRIBUNE 526.179 Lines of Advertising fexcluding TRIBUNE advertisements ore than during the same period of 1904.

> This public demand for TRIBUNE ADVERTISING SPACE proves that advertisers in THE TRIBUNE GET RESULTS. CIRCULATION BOOKS OPEN

New-York Daily Tribune

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1905.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.-Advices from Tokio say that the ian force which retreated from Alexandrovsk is practically cut off; its capture will, it is said, place all Saghalien in the hands of the Japanese. — M. Takahashi. Japan's Special Finance Commissioner, expressed hope that peace would be declared, and said that Japan would need to borrow money for development after a treaty had been signed. ——— General Teranchi, Japanese Minister of War, gave a luncheon to Secretary Taft and his party; cordial speeches were exchanged. —— The Cuban House, by one vote, refused to print the Platt amendment as an appendix to the constitution. —— There are signs of a hitch in the Franco-German agreement relating to Morocco; French newspapers are again sharply criticising Germany's course. — Lieutenant Colonel Arthur Hamilton Lee, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, announced that it had been decided to push work on a great naval base on the Firth of Forth in preference to Chatham. —— A plot against the Sultan of Turkey was discovered at Kustenji, according to a dispatch from Bucharest.

DOMESTIC .- Yellow fever spread to all parts of New-Orleans. — A reprieve was granted Johann Hoch, who was to have been hanged in Chicago for wife murder. — The new Chief of Police of Chicago made many gambling raids. — Dr. George T. Moore, soil culture expert of the Department of Agriculture, resigned, owing to unfavorable comment on his connection with the Nitro-Culture Company. commended a priest for refusing to bury a man killed seeking pleasure on Sunday.

CITY.—Stocks were strong and active.—— President Roosevelt visited the Sea Breeze Home, an institution for tuberculous children at Coney Island. = A fire broke out in the elec cera to have \$56,000,000 capital. — Commissioner Watchorn said that the railroads were to popularity. Workmen declared that a mine of cement rock has been found in the shafts for the Pennsyl-vania Railroad tunnel, in East 34th-st.

THE WEATHER -- Indications for to-day Rain: fresh southeast winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 84 degrees; lowest, 65.

We desire to remind our readers who are about to leave the city that THE TRIBUNE will be sent by mail to any address in this country or abroad, and address changed as often as desired. Subscriptions may be given to your regular dealer before leaving, or, if more convenient, hand them in at THE TRIBUNE

See opposite page for subscription rates.

THE ARMOR PLATE CORNER BROKEN. We called attention yesterday to the flattering success of the Midvale Steel Company's first venture as a maker of armor plate. The plates tested at Indian Head were found to meet all technical requirements, and the showing made by the new competitor in the armor field was officially commended as "very excel-This result is as gratifying as it is surprising, for the Navy Department experts were disinclined to believe that the Midvale company could turn out a product reaching the Krupp and Harvey standard, or that it had the equipment becessary to make deliveries within con tract time. On these grounds the Midvale bid was originally ignored. But after much persussion the department allowed this lower bidder to undertake a part of the work which it had intended to assign at higher rates to the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies. Now it is seen that the apprehensions of the experts were not well founded, for the new contractor has not only turned out material of the first class, but has delivered that material three months earlier than it was called for.

By proving its capacity to compete with the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies the new establishment has solved one of the Navy Department's most annoying problems. For years there has been friction over armor plate contracts, and Congress was at one time so incensed at what it held to be the exactions of the plate makers that it seriously contemplated building and operating a government armor plant. There had been and could be no genuine competition for the work so long as the only possible competitors maintained a business understanding. The saving to the government likely to be effected through open competition | there expressed such indignation over the polis indicated by a comparison of the terms askel | icy which the local board of health proposed by the old companies and their new rival. In to adopt in order to protect the community the last two lettings of contracts the Carnegie from yellow fever that the medical men who and Bethlehem plants bid \$420 a ton for Class | were on the board resigned. This behavior re-A armor and \$400 a ton for Class B and Class minds one of the riotous outbreaks which often C armor. The Midvale company bid \$398 a ton occur in India when the government tries to for Class A, \$393 for Class B and \$388 for check the spread of the bubonic plague. It is Class C. The Carnegie and Bethlehem estables excusable, however. In India the authorilishments pay a royalty of \$22 a ton on Class ties have at times found it necessary to burn the A, or Krupp plate, and of \$11 20 a ton on Class houses of the natives, no mere cleansing or dis-B, or Harveyized plate. These amounts they infection being regarded as adequate to the require the government to assume in addition emergencies that occasionally arise. Again, adto the contract price. The Midvale company ditional bitterness is imparted to the resentpays no royalties and makes no claim for extra ment which the Hindoos feel by the fact that compensation on that account. It is evident, to some extent they are ruled by foreigners. therefore, that unless the courts declare the The recommendations made to the people of Midvale process an infringement on the earlier Baton Rouge involved much less trouble and

I the lion's share of the government's work or compel a material reduction in prices.

The successful entry of a new bidder into this closed field is welcome also because it demonstrates the possibility of better and quicker work in arming our new ships and enlarges our resources in case of emergency. LITRIC-2:15-8:15-Fantana.

MANHATTAN HEACH-5-8:30-Vandeville Carnivals

S:16-Pain's Port Arthur-Grand Fireworks.

NEW-YORK ROOF AND WISTARIA GROVE-8:30
Vandeville. ing to the government could be successfully broken.

JEROME ON TAMMANY.

If there ever was a time when Tammany thought of adopting Mr. Jerome or Mr. Jerome thought of following his friend Mr. Grout into the Tammany fellowship, that time must definitely have passed. Mr. Jerome's caustic comments on the threatened removal of Mr. Fuller from the chief clerkship of the Court of Special Sessions to make room for a former alderman and bartender, if not the sign of a break already made, cannot fail to be the cause for future enmity. Mr. Jerome is proverbially free with his opinions and blunt in his characterizations of other men. Mr. Murphy has doubtless acquired the politician's grace of taking invidious remarks without undue seriousness. Still, there are some things hard to forget and harder to forgive. When Mr. Jerome tells of a reported conversation between Mr. Murphy and the justices, and how Mr. Murphy said that one of them could break in the incompetent to his proposed duties, and adds, "I shall continue to be "lieve these statements until they are denied by "a man of honor," he might as well slap Mr. Murphy's face and tell him that he is not a man of honor.

The District Attorney hits out from the shoulder in regard both to the Court of Special Sessions and to Mayor McClellan. The removal of Mr. Fuller for political purposes would be one more step in the degradation of that important tribunal from the position which it held in the first years of its history, when Mr. Jerome himself was on its bench. The Court of Special Sessions deals with the great mass of offences on the proper punishment of which depend the order of the city and the welfare of its inhabitants. The large decrease in fines of disorderly house keepers and violators of the excise law and the preponderance of acquittals in these cases are indicative of the tone of our present administration. This court is the fountain of justice to a great body of the citizens whose affairs are not taken into the higher courts, and when it becomes inefficient and is turned to political account it is a serious matter. The bar should not remain indifferent to such an invasion.

Mr. Jerome's sweeping indictment of Mayor McClellan will be something of a surprise and perhaps something of a shock to many easy going, well meaning persons who have been charmed by the Mayor's likeness to themselves. Because they do not see any Van Wyck raging in the City Hall or any Devery creating a public scandal they are ready to pronounce the present administration to be as good as anybody could expect. Mr. Jerome's talk is like a breath of fresh air in the subway. It is time to sweep away this myth founded on the personal popularity of the Mayor and get at the real character of his administration, and what Mr. Jerome says is emphatically true. The Mayor has lacked the courage to pick his own subordinates, and has been content with inferior men prescribed to him by the organization. To be "fairly clean" with Oakley, Pallas, Featherson and McAvoy, to be a reformer by displacing Dr. Lederle, to be a stern moralist by making the whole city government a weapon in Murphy's warfare on McCarren and letting the Murphy firm use it as an instrument for securing contracts-to do all these things is to be a good Mayor of the McClellan pattern. After the weak attitude of some of the Citizens Union people it is refreshing to have such a plain spoken analysis of the administration from one who cannot be accused of narrow partisanship in his views. Mr. Jerome is not trying to help the Republicans. He dislikes them even more than he does Tammany. He is just telling the truth with that indiscretion which is so characteristic of him and so important a contributor to his

CHINA'S INDEMNITY CLAIM.

China's reported intention of asking a large sum as indemnity for losses sustained by her through the waging of the Russo-Japanese War on her territory may seem from one point of view reasonable and equitable. There can be no question of the facts. The land war has been waged chiefly in China, and Chinese towns and cities have been destroyed or damaged and vast injury has been done to agricultural and other industries. It is quite conceivable that the actual pecuniary loss suffered by China in such fashion has been considerably more than the \$100,000,000 mentioned as her minimum de-

There are, however, some other points of view from which the matter must also be regarded, and from which Japan may not improbably insist upon judging it. One is the fact that China some years ago, either voluntarily or involuntarily, surrendered occupation and military control of Manchuria to Russia, and thus enabled Pussia to use that country as a vantage ground from which to conduct an aggressive campaign against Japan and to force the latter into war. Having permitted her territory thus to be used to Japan's disadvantage and peril, China would seem to have no ground for complaint because Japan invaded it in her own defence. When, in 1814, Spain permitted an alien power to use Florida as a base of operations against the United States she had no ground for complaint because a United States army invaded Florida to expel that power.

Another point is that as a result of the war China is-so we assume-going to have Manchuria restored to her. If it had not been for the war there is no reason to suppose such restoration would ever have occurred. That will far more than repay her for the losses she has suffered. It was a choice between losing the whole of Manchuria permanently, without compensation, and having it restored to her in a slightly damaged condition. Surely she should accept the restoration without hesitation and with a good deal of self-gratulation.

In any case, China's claim for indemnity would seem to be against Russia, who took Manchurla from her and provoked the war, rather than against Japan, who is going to restore Manchuria. But it seems most likely that she will ultimately drop the claim and be grateful for so good a result of so bad a bargain.

UNCIVILIZED BATON ROUGE.

Baton Rouge has been the scene of a singular exhibition of popular ignorance and hostility to authority. A mass meeting recently held processes the new establishment will either get macrifice, and they emanated from officials who.

without doubt, belong to the same race as the majority of persons that attended the mass meeting. The protest of the latter, therefore, was utterly unbecoming to a civilized country and in strong contrast with the good sense and progressive spirit shown by the people of New-Orleans.

What is more, the programme outlined by the health authorities at the capital of Louisiana offers practically the only available method of attaining the object in view. So far as anybody knows to-day there is only one way of transmitting the germs of yellow fever from one person to another, and that is through the agency of a mosquito biting the sick first and then the well. The process is identical with that by which malaria is spread, except that the insect which is thus related to one disease (stegyomia) belongs to a different genus from that which disseminates the other (anopheles). Altogether the best way of suppressing malaria is to suppress the mosquito, and the same tactics afford the largest promise of rescuing a region that is threatened with yellow fever. By far the most effective method of getting rid of the mosquito-whether it belong to a disease bearing family or a less baleful oneis to prevent propagation. Cisterns and small water tanks in houses are favorite breeding places, and as they cannot well be abolished or treated with kerosene, they can be made harmless only by the use of screens which will prevent access to them by the female mosquito that tries to lay her eggs in them.

AUTHORILL ON CARS.

A well deserved rebuke was given the other day by Magistrate Wahle to a ruffianly car confuctor, and the lesson was one that should be widely heeded. Too many employes of transportation lines are in the habit of treating the public as though they were cattle, possessing no rights that men in blue coats with brass buttons were bound to respect. It is bad enough o be vocally assaulted with "Step lively!" and 'Move up there!" It is worse and should be inolerable for a conductor to lay hands on pasengers, violently pushing and pulling them about as a stevedore would bales of merchanlise. The climax of ruffianism seems to come when, without provocation or for the mere gratification of a vicious whim, a conductor assaults a passenger, drags him from the car and has him arrested by the police.

The offence is aggravated when, as in the case before us, the conductor is guilty of discrimination between passengers. Now and then a conductor is observed to insist upon strict compliance with the anti-smoking or some other rule by some passengers, while he tolerates breaches of it by others. Again, conductors sometimes refuse to enforce the rules of the cars when asked to do so by aggrieved passengers. Such capriciousness of conduct destroys respect for the conductor as the enforcer of rules, and also destroys respect for the rules themselves and makes the car a scene of practical anarchy, in which each passenger does what pleases him, subject only to his own courage or ability to naintain such an attitude.

There can be no doubt that certain reasonable rules for the protection and comfort of passengers should be firmly but judiciously enforced upon the cars. They should-indeed, they must, if at all-be enforced by the conductors, and it may even be that to that end, as some have suggested, the conductors should be invested with something like a quasi-police authority. But the greater the authority of the conductors is, the more scrupulous must be their exercise of it. They must be guardians of the peace, not brawlers; the protectors and not the oppressors of the public.

NEW SCHOOLS

That is an imposing announcement, that 101 new school buildings, with seats for 126,910 pupils, are being built or projected in this city. of which seventy-seven, with seats for 97,160, are actually in course of construction at a cost of \$13,750,401. The traveller from New-Zealand might suppose that meant that in a short time there would be ample school room for all the children of New-York. Of that however, we are not so sure. The following figures will show how many pupils were on "part time" at the beginning of the last school year, how many new sittings were then expected to be ready by September, 1905, how many new sittings are now expected to be ready by that time, and how many new sittings for all dates are now being prepared, the latter, of course, including those which are to be ready in Sep-

temper nex	T:			
Borougha Manhattan The Bronx Brooklyn . Queens Richmond	Half time. Sept. 1904. 42,055 2,137 30,084 5,343 1,280	New sittings, Jan. to Sept., 1905. 22,510 3,300 15,025 1,650	Sept. 11.	New sit- tings now under way, 33,900 14,750 29,450 6,500 1,850
******	00.000	40 400	40.000	00.550

These figures give a promise that The Bronx will be pretty well provided for, but we cannot say so much for the other boroughs. The outlook in June, 1904, was that in Manhattan and Brooklyn enough new sittings would be provided by September, 1905, to make full time room for all the pupils registered, not at the latter, but at the former date. That made no provision for the army of new pupils coming into the school field between June, 1904, and September, 1905. In other words, the best that was promised was that the supply in September, 1905, would be equal to the demand, not of that date, but of a year and a quarter before. As the table shows, the expectations of June, 1904, have not been over-realized.

It is to be feared, then, that, despite this brave array of new buildings, the new school year six weeks hence will find tens of thousands of children crowded out or put on half time. Doubtless enough buildings have been projected to furnish ample room for all, if they were finished now. But they are not. Some of them will not be ready for occupancy for two or three years, and by that time the school population will have been largely increased and the new accommodations will be inadequate. The only way for the supply to catch up with the demand is for the supply to be measured and planned, not to meet the demand that exists to-day, but to meet the increased demand that will exist two or three years hence, or at the time when the supply now planned will be completed and put into use.

"BUMPING THE BUMPS."

New diseases call for new remedies, and scarcely had a London physician named and described the new disease, motormania, which is making such ravages everywhere, when what promises to be an effective remedy was discovered. As shown by the discoverer, patients afflicted with this dire malady are possessed of an all consuming desire to travel swiftly through space, and one of its most deplorable effects is that after it has run unchecked for a time it makes them regardless of law, of human suffering and even of human life. It is true that the patients usually give notice of their approach by a "honk, honk"-though even that precaution is often neglected-but they seem to regard any accidents, or even fatalities, oc curring after their signal as the victim's fault, and frequently leave him to his fate without so much as stopping and pretending to take an interest in such a slow moving creature. This peculiarity of motormaniacs is well known, and in its later stages of development the victims of the disease sometimes derive great amusement from seeing their motor toss a man or child in the air. Such incidents pleasingly diversify what else might soon become a mo notonous sport and give greater zest to the exhilaration produced by rapid flight. To treat this disease effectively it is necessary

first to catch your patient, an exceedingly difficult thing to do. Happily, however, a genit in a Chicago suburb has devised a plan which gives great promise in respect to stopping the headlong flight of the machines and bringing their drivers into that reasonable condition of mind in which they can be argued with by policemen and courts and the only known remedy can be applied-a good stiff fine, in the first place, followed later by solitary confinement and a regimen conducive to the simple life. His plan consists in constructing a bump at every crossing. These bumps, made of bricks, will be six inches high at the highest point, with a sharp slope permitting the easy passage of vehicles at ordinary speed. But they are so skilfully constructed that when a motor takes them at flying speed they will fling the occupant out and cause him to execute that lovely parabolic curve which gives him so much pleasure in the case of others. As the bumps are to be placed at every street or road intersection, it is main tained that the frequency of his involuntary and unexpected flights through the air to the roadside will cool his ardor, life will once more be made safe upon the highway and policemen will not be reduced to the rude necessity of using their revolvers.

"Bumping the bumps," in short, is put forth as an effective cure for motormania. Whether it really will do all that is claimed for it may be doubted, but the inventor of "bumps" is sanguine, and the ingenuous citizen would be greatly pleased to be able to do unto the motormaniacs as the motormaniacs do unto him-and do it first.

Another Iliad of the Tenderloin. Man of gisantic stature, fighting drunk. Starts to "clean out the town." Tosses ordinary wayfarers into the gutter, as chaff. Presently runs against a policeman about half his size. Artistic club play for a minute. Man of gigantic stature lying on curbstone, with policeman sitting on his head. Next merning man of gigantic stature, arraigned in police court, "weeps like a baby." Three dollars. 'Twas ever thus. Recall, e. g., Bret Harte's classic Thompson of Angel's and the manner in which the Crested Jayhawk of the Mountains was stampeded into the chaparral by the Baldheaded Snipe of the Valley.

Governor Higgins has done well in advising the State Water Supply Commission to direct its first efforts toward satisfying the needs of this city. Nowhere in the State can the need be more urgent.

Edison continues to talk in the same hopeful strain about his nickel-iron-and-potash storage battery that has characterized his discussions of the subject for more than four years. First one unexpected obstacle and then another has hampered his progress, but he sticks manfully to the task of completing the invention to his own satisfaction. He says now that the battery will be ready "next October." When he can substitute the past tense for the future in these expressions both he and the industrial world will have occasion for congratulation. If an accumulator that is really lighter and more durable than the one at present employed in driving automobiles is ever put on the market, it ought to find a large field of usefulness.

China seems to think \$100,000,000 is a moderate rent bill for the back lot which Japan and Russia used for duelling purposes.

It may be that the Turkish Sultan really believes his life was spared from assassination the other day as a token of divine reward for the blessings of good government which he bestows upon his people; but, to adapt a famous remark. if he can believe that he can believe anything.

Some of the government's agricultural experts seem to have developed an uncontrollable penchant for farming the public.

Boston has a novelty in stores practically open all night. Midnight orders received over the telephone are attended to the first thing in the morning. The plan ought to be popular with the man who forgets to fulfil his wife's commissions.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

There is a great and little known natural bridge La Piele Creek breaks through the foothills of the Laramie Mountains. In the span of its arch it is said to be the greatest in the world. It is 180 feet wide and 75 feet above the water. The stream flows through a canyon nearly one thousand feet deep. The bridge is a ledge of rock near the bottom of the canyon. Doubtless once the water flowed over the ledge, but in process of time found softer material below and wore its way through,

> Time was when a feller Got to feelin' sick-Got to feelin' sick—Billious—kind er yeller, Chillier than a cellar—Couldn't do a lick.
> Doc 'ud waltz right in an' say: "Got some chills an' fever, eh?" Take a rest, and here's a pill.
> How's the missis an' the kid?" You'd be out the next day, brot workin' like you never did!

THEN AND NOW

Workin' like you never did:

Now, though, when a feller
Gets played out, why he
(Doc) comes in his yeller
"Auto." togged up sweller
Than a dude, by gee!
Ca'mly tells you: "Hum! I fear
'Pendicitis symptoms here!
Take this medicine and git
Like streaked lightnin' into bed!"
Then you git the pendicitis
From the worry in yer head.
—(Detroit Tribune.

Sir John Madden, the new Chief Justice of Victoria, has hit upon a new way of making things interesting for "old offenders." He adds up all their previous terms in jail and gives them the total as their sentence. The other day he senter a criminal nine years and one month, his aggregate

Chemist (to poor woman)—You must take this medicine three times a day after meals.

Patient—But, sir, I seldom get meals these 'ard Chemist (passing to next customer)—Then take it before.—(Glasgow Times. Mr. and Mrs. William Lord Sexton. Mr. and Mrs. John W. Griggs. Archbishop Glennon.

"The London Express" is authority for the statement that among the latest inventions patented is a contrivance which is to be fitted to the ordinary sewing machine, and which will fan and massage the operator while at work. The fact that the operator has to furnish the power to run the attachment may rob it of some of its charms. Timkins-I hate that fellow Plantem. He is al-

ways talking shop.
Simpkins-Plantem, the undertaker?
Timkins-Yes. Every time I meet him he asks after my health.—(Detroit Tribune.

During a visit in a Massachusetts town Jacob A. Riis was asked by a gaunt, funereal sort of chap what he should say by way of introducing him to the assemblage. "Oh." replied Mr. Rils, in a spirit of levity, "say anything you like. Say I am the most distinguished man in the country. generally do." Whereupon his serious minded friend marched upon the stage and calmly announced that he did not know this man Rils, whom he was charged to introduce, and had never heard of him. "He tells," he went on with never a wink, "that he is the most distinguished citizen in You can judge for yourselves when you have heard him." A HOT WEATHER NUISANCE.

I admit the heat's terrific
And my nervous system shocks.
It is quite, to be specific,
Hot enough to roast an ox.
I'd prefer it rather coolish;
Still, I'd bravely bear my lot
But for that confounded, foolish,
Time worn question, "Ain't it hot?"

Certainly it is prostrating—
Like a burning furnace fire.
Don't I know it's suffocating?
Look and see how I perspire!
Still, I nobly would endeavor
To endure it were it not
For the idlot who ever
Comes and gurgles, "Ain't it hot?"

Even were the weather colder,
I should feel the same concern.
With internal heat I'd smoulder,
Still with passion's flome I'd burn.
Dog days make me boil and bubble
Bad enough, but, tell you what,
They don't give me half the trouble
Of that foolish, "Ain't it hot?"
—(Chicago News.

Vanderbilt, in honor of Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, daughter of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, The guesta were mostly young people. Others of the cottage colony entertaining as luncheon to-day were Mrs. Aliston Flagg and Mrs.

About People and Social Incidents.

yacht Warrior, by Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W

T. Suffern Tailor this evening gave a dinner

his guest for a few days.

Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish.

Berwind at The Elms.

way of Poughkeepesie.

honor of James Hazen Hyde, of New-York, who is

Dinners were also given by Mrs. Robert Goalet

Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. E. R. Thomas Mrs. George L. Rives, J. T. Woodward, Mrs. Elisha

Dyer, jr., and Mrs. E. H. G. Slater, the latter being

in honor of Justice Holmes of the United States

Mrs. William G. Roelker entertained this eve

for young people at Hawkshurst, there being a din-ner early in the evening, which was followed by

cing, a number of young people coming in for

Lispenard Stewart sent out cards to-day for a

dinner on the evening of August 2, in honor of

Mrs. Astor arrived at Newport this evening, com

ing from New-York on the private car Iolanthe On her arrival at Newport she was driven at once

to her villa. Beechwood, which had been ready for

her coming for some days. C. V. L. Hoppin, of New-York, is the guest of

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, jr.
Miss Gwynne, of Washington, is the guest a
Hopedene of Mrs. E. H. G. Slater.

General Horace Porter is the guest of Edward J

Herbert Harriman, of New-York, has rented the Weaver cottage, in Berkeley-ave., for the remain-

der of the season.

Bradish Johnson of New-York, is the guest of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderhilt at Oakland Farm.

Mr. and Mrs. Delancey Kountze are visiting to the cottage colony.

Edgar Froud, of England, is the guest of Mr and Mrs. Arnold Hague.

Professor James Russell Soley is at the Berkeley for the remainder of the season.

IN THE BERKSHIRES.

[at Telegraph to the Tribune.] Lenox, Mass. July 28.—Ex-Governor and Mrs

Benjamin B. Odell, jr., of Newburg, are making a tour through the Berkshires. With them are

P. R. Odell and the Misses Ramsdel, O'Neill and

Roselle, of Newburg. The party arrived in Pitte-field last night in a large automobile from Troy. N. Y., and to-day they started southward through

Southern Berkshire and will return home by the

The report of the death of Arthur S. Dixey, of

Lenox, in Seoul, Corea, where he was acting as secretary to Minister Morgan, caused much regret.

Mr. Dixey was a son of Mr. and Mrs. Richard C

Dixey, of Boston, who have a country home, Tan

glewood, in Lenox. They are now travelling

shroad. Mr. Dixey was a member of the Berk

shire Hunt, Lenox Club, Lenox Golf Club and other

Lenox organizations. He was one of the leading riders in the Berkshire Hunt. Last fall, with the

secretaries of the British Embassy, he promote

Dixey's body will be sent to Boston for burial.

Dr. William V. Kelly, Editor of "The Methodise

Review, of New-York, has arrived in Stockbridge According to the deed filed in Pittsfield, John

A. Spoor, of Chicago, paid \$44,750 for the Blythe-

wood property, which he bought this week in

Marshall R. Kernochan, of New-York, son

Mrs. William Pollock, stepped on a sharp nall early this week, and had since been unable to be

out until to-day, when he appeared on crutches

Travellers in automobiles who arrived in Pitts-

field to-day included L. W. Thatcher, of Nutley

N. J., on the way to Boston: George E. Hall, of Plainfield, N. J.: F. R. Bartlett, of Chicago, on the way to Maine; Dr. C. S. Kerr, C. E. Anderson

of Chicago, and Dr. E. Reed Whittemore, of New

Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Morris, of New-York, en

Miss Elizabeth Remsen, of New-York, has Mrs.

A one ring circus exhibiting here to-day inter

sted many of the cottagers and hotel guests. Sev-

eral large circus parties were made up from the

Among the arrivals in Lenox to-night were W.

P. Montant, of Oyster Bay, as her guest.

ertained at dinner to-night at Nestledown

gymkhana for charity at Tanglewood. Mr

Supreme Court, who is Mrs. Slater's guest.

the dance. The party numbered about forty.

Mrs. Astor, who arrived from Europe on Tuesday, went yesterday on the midday train to Newport, where she will take possession of Beechwood, her villa in Bellevue-ave. Mrs. Astor will remain at Newport until October, when she will return to New-York for the winter.

NEW-YORK SOCIETY.

Miss Frederica Webb goes to Bar Harbor next Wednesday to visit her cousin, Mrs. Dave Hennen

Mrs. Francis O. French has arrived in town from Newport for a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Orme Wilson have left England and are now travelling through Germany in an

Arthur T. Kemp, who arrived the other day from Europe with his little daughter and his sister, Miss Marion Kemp, has chartered the steam yacht Apache from Edmund Randolph, her owner, for the remainder of the summer

Miss Sybil Douglas has gone to Newport. Her mother, Mrs. William P. Douglas, is at Bar

Ex-Governor Levi P. Morton remains at Ellerslie, nis place on the Hudson. Mrs. Morton and Miss Morton are at their camp in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Amory S. Carhart, who are now at Saratoga, have given up their house, No. 3 East

J. Pierpont Morgan has sailed for New-York on the Oceanic and is due here on Wednesday. will be met on his arrival by his steam yacht Corsair.

Grenville Kane has returned from Europe and has gone to his place at Tuxedo.

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Lawrence are at Mount Washington in Bretton Woods, and will be there throughout August.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, with Miss Sartoris, is making a motor car trip through Maine.

Miss Fannie Iselin has gone to Bar Harbor, where she is staying at the Louisburg with her grandmother, Mrs. Garner.

Mrs. M. Dwight Collier and Miss Elizabeth Remsen have completed their motor tour and returned to Lenox, where they are spending the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Stevens Lewis have left Bernardsville, N. J., to spend the month of August in the Adirondacks.

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt have been spending the last few days with Mr. and Mrs. William Goadby Loew at their place at Seabright, N. J. Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt will leave there today and return to Newport.

Sir Thomas and Lady Brooke Hitching, who are visiting this country, are staying at Beverly, Mass. Sir Thomas owes his title to the knighthood which he received as Sherif of London on the occasion of King Edward's coronation

Sir Henry Knight, who is likewise at Beverly, is an alderman and former Lord Mayor of London.

SOCIAL NOTES FROM NEWPORT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Newport, July 28.-Several luncheons and dinners were given in Newport to-day, but aside from that there was little activity in the cottage colony There was a large gathering at the Casino at the concert hour, and afterward at Spouting Rock Beach. This afternoon there was a meeting of the women who have charge of the lawn fête to be given on the afternoon of August 12, when it was announced that the following subscriptions had been received:

J. J. Van Alen, J. Brett Stokes, William B. Leeds, Lorillard Spencer and Mrs. Henry Barton Jacobs each \$100; G. B. Perry and Mrs. W. G. Weld, each \$50; F. P. Garretson, \$25; Mrs. E. R. Thomas, \$10; Mrs. Whitney Warren, Professor Alexander Agas-Gould Brokaw. M. Corre-Hermosa, Madrid, Spain,
Frank Ellis, Atlanta; Mrs. Frederic Esler, Lumist
Esler, Harold de Raaslorf, of New-York,
Miss Virginia S. Hovi, of New-York is a guest
of Mrs. J. Woodward Haven at Highwood. siz, Mrs. E. H. Porter, Colonel J. Horton, Mrs. F. G. Swan and Mrs. J. H. Scannevin, each \$5. The largest social event of the day was the uncheon given this afternoon on board the steam

A DINNER AT DORCHESTER HOUSE.

London, July 28.-Ambassador Reid and Mrs. Reid

gave a dinner to-night at Dorchester House to Sen-

ator Lodge and Mrs. Lodge and Francis B. Loomis,

cluded the German Ambassador, Count Wolff-Met-

ternich; the Spanish Ambassador, Señor Polo y

Bernabe, and Señora Polo y Bernabe; the Turkish

Ambassador, Musurus Pacha, and his wife; Lady

Barrymore, John R. Carter, secretary of the Ameri-

can Embassy, and Mrs. Carter; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph

Chamberlain, Lord and Lady Churchill, the Duchess

of Buckingham, Mr. and Mrs. Burton Harrison,

Mrs. P. C. Hewitt, Mrs. Ogden Mills, Major General

Arthur Paget, Lady Powis, Baron Redesdale, J. S.

Sargent, Earl Spencer, the Countess of Strafford

MR. BALFOUR ENTERTAINS MR. LODGE.

London, July 28 .- Premier Balfour gave a lunch-

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts. The party in-

cluded Lord Milner, former British High Commis-

sioner in South Africa; Austen Chamberlain, Chan-cellor of the Exchequer; Gerald Balfour, president

of the Local Government Board, and John R. Car-

MR. LOOMIS LORD LANSDOWNE'S GUEST.

London, July 28.-Francis B. Loomis, Assistant

Secretary of State, was a guest of Lord Lansdowne at luncheon to-day. Mr. Loomis will sail for home

on the American Line steamer New-York, from Southampton, to-morrow.

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who will sail to-day on the Cam-

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Mills.
Mr. and Mrs. Dorrano
Miss Anna Mills.
General O. Maimros.
Mrs. C. Jutte.
Alexander Gilchrist.
J. Burnett Gibb.
Mrs. Edward M. Butler.
C. B. Hedges.

Mr. and Mrs. John M. Pat- Mr. and Mrs. Waldo M. terson.

Among those sailing to-day on the Mesaba are:

WHAT'S THE MATTER WITH ARSENIOUS?

BY THE SWEAT OF HIS BROW.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Robert H. Scannell. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Adam-Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Scott. son.

On the Zeeland, sailing to-day, are:

On the Caledonia, sailing to-day, are:

pania are:

Griggs. Archbishop Glennon.

eon at the House of Commons to-day in ho

ter, secretary of the American Embassy.

and the Marquis of Tweeddale.

Assistant Secretary of State. The other guests

FOR THE GODDARD MEMORIAL

Contributions Asked by Friendly Aid Society Ambassador and Mrs. Reid Entertain in to Continue Influence of Philanthropist. Honor of Mr. and Mrs. Lodge.

A statement has been issued by the Friendly Society calling attention to the work of the late F. Norton Goddard, and saying in part:

Norton Goddard, and saying in part:

We wish to continue his influence and carry out his plans. We ask you to contribute to this, and through the Friendly Aid Society, of which he was president, of which we are directors and trustees. The Friendly Aid Society is incorporated and has maintained its activities for twelve years in the district in which the Warren Goddard House is situated, at Nos. 2% and 248 East 34th-st. The society has no debt and is permanently established. Contributions may be sent to George F. Baker, president of the First National Bank of New-York, No. 2 Wall-st., New-York.

SECRETARIES OF WAR FOR AUGUST. Washington, July 28.-Assistant Secretary Oliver.

who has been Acting Secretary of War since the departure of Secretary Taft for the Philippines. will spend August with his family at Murray Bay near the mouth of the St. Lawrence River. he is away on his vacation Lieutenant-General Chaffee, chief of staff, will serve as Secretary of War until August 19 when he will start for Paris to witness the manœuvres of the French army. During the remainder of the month, and until the return of General Oliver, Major-General Bates, as-sistant chief of staff, will perform the duties of the department.

SECRETARY SHAW TO SPEAK IN VIRGINIA Washington, July 23.-Secretary Shaw has accepted an invitation to address the Virginia Republican State Convention at Roanoke on August 8.

SPEAKER CANNON NON-COMMITTAL Washington, July 28 .- Speaker Cannon arrived in the city to-day for a brief stay. He refused to give his views of possible legislation in case an extra session of Congress is called.

KAISER'S VISIT TO COPENHAGEN. Copenhagen, July 28.-It is semi-officially announced that Emperor William will arrive here on the afternoon of July 31.

M'CLELLAN TAKES TO TALL TIMBER.

Mayor McCleilan will start on his vacation this norning. He expects to be gone until about September 10. Most of the time, if he carries out his programme, he will be in the Canadian woods, out of the reach of news of the city and out of line of postal delivery. His two secretaries will take their holiday at the same time. John H. O'Brien is going to Saratoga, and Thomas J. Hassett, the

assistant secretary, will spend his off time at the Catholic Summer School.

During the Mayor's absence President Fornes of the Board of Aldermen will be Acting Mayor, and his secretary. Will O'Connor, will serve as Mayor's secretary. "Little Tim" Sullivan will take Mr. Fornes's place as president of the Board of Aldernen.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

One word in the English language in which the vowels occur in regular sequence is "facetious." Is there another?—(Rochester Post-Express.

Ever hear of the word "abstemlous"?—(Cleveland Leader. Clyde Fitch is due here to-day on the Celtic. His rst work will be the staging of his comedy, "Her Great Match." the rehearsals of which will begin on August 8, when the author will read the play.

Miss Maxine Elliott will sail from Cherbourg on August 2 on the Kaiser Wilhelm II. The English members of her company, Charles Cherry, Hodson Taylor and Miss Madge Girdlestone, salled last Saturday. Mr. Fitch will personally conduct the rehearsals of the play.

Charles Frohman has signed a contract with Jerome D. Kern by which he will have the ex-clusive use of all his work. Mr. Kern is to write and compose a certain number of songs each year, all of which are for Mr. Frohman's musical produc-tions.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

"When I was on the stage," remarked Chief Clerk McDermott of the St. Francis, who eternally delights to recall his many triumphs as a Thesplan. "I once played the waves in Monte Cristo." You remember the scene where Edmund Dantes climbs up on the rock, with the billowy, bounding deep surging madly around him? He posses heroically on the rock, looks up at the gallery and says, "The world is mine! Well, I played the billowy, bounding deep in that scene. The waves consisted of a piece of green canvas attached to a rocker. I worked the rocker and made the waves roll. Now and then another fellow tossed a bucket of real water up against the rock to add a little realism to the scene.

"The first night I played that part one of those buckets of water missed the target and caught me in the neck. The stage manager took one look at me when the curtain was rung down. I was dripping wet. Fine! he said. Great! You're the first fellow that ever perspired playing that part!"

"And I was engaged for the whole season right there and then." "The College Widow" company left here yester day on a special train bound for Chicago, where the season will open at the Studebaker Theatre on Monday night. This is the first of the Henry W. Savage attractions to begin its season. The company is the same as that which presented the George Ade play at the Garden Theatre last year and includes Dorothy Tennant, Gertrude Quinian Lida McMilian, Frederick Truesdell, J. Beresford Hollis and Edwin Holt.